Wm L. Morton

Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(NUMBER 765.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1797. (FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

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Petersburg, January 23, 1797.

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PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 14th day of May, 1796, will be expoſed to public ſale, by auction, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 7th day of February next, A TRACT of LAND, in Suſſex county, mortgaged by Robert Tucker, now deceaſed, to Sir Peyton Skipwith, containing 150 acres, more or leſs, being part of the Tract on which the ſaid Tucker formerly lived, and bounded by the lands of Raines, Wilkinſon, Parham and Heath.

The ſale will be for ready money, or inſpected crop tobacco paſſed at Peterſburg, Blandford, or any of the warehouſes upon James river above the mouth of Appomattox, at caſh value—to ſatisfy a debt due to the ſaid Skipwith.

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STEPHEN TEMPLE,
WILLIAM CALL,
DUNCAN ROSE,
Commiſſioners.

January 14, 1797. 6

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DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both houſes of Congreſs,

January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic.

[Continued.]

With theſe diſpoſitions, the empreſs of Ruſſia in February, 1780, made public the principles on which ſhe would maintain the commerce of her ſubjects. It is neceſſary here to recite only two of them. 1ſt. That all the effects belonging to ſubjects of the nations at war, ſhould be free on board neutral veſſels; contraband goods excepted.—2d. That the articles of contraband, ſhould be regulated by the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, extending the regulations of thoſe articles to all the belligerent powers.

To enforce the obſervance of theſe principles, ſhe gave orders for equipping a conſiderable part of her marine.

In July of the ſame year, Denmark acceded to the principles of the armed neutrality, and entered into a convention with Ruſſia, for maintaining them, aſſuming for her rule in determining what articles ſhould be deemed contraband, her treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, concluded the 11th of July, 1670. In the third article of this treaty, the deſcription of contraband goods is in general terms: "Any proviſions of war, as ſoldiers, arms, machines, cannon, ſhips, or other things of neceſſary uſe in war." But by a convention concluded at London on the 4th of July, 1780, between Great-Britain and Denmark, "to explain the treaty of commerce of 1670, between the two powers," the articles deemed contraband are particularly enumerated, and among them we ſee "timber for ſhip-building, tar, roſin, copper in ſheets, ſails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever ſerves directly for the equipment of a veſſel, unwrought iron and fir planks excepted." It is remarkable that theſe are the very articles admitted as contraband in the 18th article of our treaty of commerce with Great Britain, and for which admiſſion Mr. Adet declares, "All the commercial relations between France and the United States are entirely broken."

But it is further to be noticed that this convention between Ruſſia and Denmark, concluded in the midſt of the American war, for maintaining the principles of the armed neutrality, and to which other European powers acceded, is explicitly declared, in the ninth article * to have been concluded and agreed on *for the time that war ſhould laſt*; † though it was to ſerve as a baſis to future engagements, which circumſtances might render neceſſary on account of new naval wars in Europe. And with the latter view, the king of Sweden manifeſted the utmoſt ſolicitude leſt the war ſhould be cloſed without the intervention of the neutral powers. He therefore was urgent that the empreſs, with all the parties to the maritime convention "‡ ſhould propoſe to the belligerent powers the eſtabliſhing of a congreſs, in which the different concerns both of the powers at war, and of the neutral ſtates, ſhould be examined and terminated." And theſe concerns he afterwards mentions to be "the pacification, *and the ſettling of a maritime code of laws*; objects truly important, and meriting all the ſolicitude manifeſted on the occaſions by the king.

But theſe ſteps of the king of Sweden ſerve as additional proofs that the principles of the armed neutrality were not conſidered by the parties to the maritime convention, as ſanctioned by the exiſting law of nations. For permanently to eſtabliſh thoſe aſſumed principles, by introducing them into a maritime code, was obviouſly the influential motive with the king for deſiring a congreſs, at which ſuch a code might be ſettled with the aſſent of all the nations of Europe. But this project did not ſucceed; no congreſs was formed; the belligerent powers made peace at different periods, and with that war ended the maritime convention. This no nation has more reaſon to regret than our own, as well becauſe the principles in queſtion reſpect ſome very valuable portions of our exports, as becauſe our diſpoſition and our policy preſerving us in peace, ſuch an extended liberty of commerce would prove highly advantageous to us as carriers for the powers at war.

We have ſeen then, that the law of nations, the marine laws of France, her own treaties as well as thoſe of other nations, and even the ſyſtem of the armed neutrality, inconteſtibly eſtabliſh theſe principles. That enemies goods on board neutral veſſels, are rightful ſubjects of capture and condemnation, and that timber and other articles, for the equipment and armament of ſhips, are contraband of war; and therefore, that the admiſſion of theſe principles, in the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, not being a grant to her of any right (for in what ſenſe could we be ſaid to give what ſhe before poſſeſſed?) furniſhes no juſt ground of offence to France. In what ſenſe too can the United States be ſaid to have "*refuſed* to other nations a right" which they and we voluntarily and mutually agreed to *renounce*? Or how, are we chargeable with "partiality in favour of England," becauſe we dot take arms to *compel* her alſo to *renounce* it?

But Mr. Adet, ſtill reſting on the idea that not to *compel* Great-Britain to *renounce*, is to *grant* her a *right*, ſeems to imagine that we ſhall attempt to obviate his complaints, by ſaying "France having the right, by her "treaty of 1778, to enjoy all the advantages "in commerce and navigation which the "United States have granted to England, "is not injured by the ſtipulations of the "the treaty of 1794 (with Great-Britain) "relative to contraband of war; as "as they become common to her." But we ſhall ſay no ſuch thing. The 2d article to which he refers has no relation to this ſubject. Had we *granted* any particular *favor* to Great-Britain, or to any other nation, in reſpect to commerce and navigation, we readily admit that by this article France would be immediately entitled to the ſame. But in regard to contraband of war, *we have granted nothing*, and therefore, under that article, *France can claim nothing*.

Under the influence of preſent and temporary intereſts, the very *nature* of the ſtipulations between France and the United States on the ſubject of free commerce and the limitation of contraband, ſeems to be forgotten. They took for the baſis of their treaty "the moſt perfect equality and reci-"procity"—would they then conſpire to their own hurt? would they voluntarily and mutually ſtipulate for *injuries*? or for *advantages*? certainly the latter; and both conſidered the agreement reciprocally *advantageous*, which ſecured to each, in its turn, the freedom of commerce provided by the rules, that free ſhips ſhould make free goods—and that timber and naval ſtores ſhould be excluded from the liſt of contraband.

Connected with this ſubject is what concerns the article of *proviſions*. Mr. Adet ſays, that "after having aſſured to the Engliſh the carriage of naval ſtores, the federal government *wiſhed* to aſſure them that "of meals; in a word, *it deſired to have* "*commerce only with England*. Thus it ſtipulates by the 18th article, that the American veſſels laden with grain, may be "ſeized under the *frivolous pretext*, that it "is extremely difficult to define the caſes "wherein proviſions, and other articles, "which are generally excepted, could be "claſſed in the liſt of contraband of war."

There are ſo many extraordinary aſſertions in Mr. Adet's notes, thoſe in the above paragraph excite no ſurpriſe. The federal government is conſtituted of citizens who have a common intereſt with their fellow citizens of the United States. That common intereſt has a peculiar relation to commerce, on the freedom and extenſion of which the public revenue and the general proſperity of our country chiefly depend. Will it then be believed that the government *wiſhed* this commerce to be *reſtrained*, particularly the commerce in *meals* which compoſe the moſt valuable part of our exports? Eſpecially will it be believed that the government *deſired* that our citizens might have commerce *only* with *England*? Let the general ſenſe of our fellow-citizens anſwer theſe charges. Let the great maſs of our commercial brethren anſwer they whole enterprize traverſes every ſea, and explores every region of the globe, to extend their painful trade; citizens whoſe commercial adventures to France and her colonies have riſen annually to many millions; adventures by which many

* *Hiſt. armed neutrality, page 77.*
† *Marten's Treaties, volume 2, page 103.*
‡ *Hiſt. Arm. Neut. pages 147—150.*

have hazarded their credit and their fortunes. Yet among all our citizens none have been more solicitous to form a commercial treaty wit Britain; none more decided in approving that which has been made.

For the reasoning of our own government on this subject. I beg leave to refer you to my letter of September 12th, 1795, written by the President's direction to Mr. Monroe. Therein it was attempted to show the necessity and our right of forming that treaty with Great-Britain, and I hope it will appear to you that the conclusions there fairly drawn, that even the 18 h article, as it respects provisions, would operate favourably to France.

Before the treaty with Great Britain, her cruisers captured neutral vessels bound to France, with provisions. She asserted, that in certain cases, provisions were contraband of war; consequently, that she might lawfully capture and confiscate such provisions. We opposed the principle and the practice. Britain insisted on her right. In this dilemma, it was agreed by the treaty that whenever provisions, becoming contraband by the law of nations, should be captured, they should be paid for with a reasonable mercantile profit. This stipulation, without admitting the principle, by securing the American merchants from loss in case of capture, would certainly tend to promote rather than to discourage adventures in provisions to France.

But as this treaty has been the subject of serious complaint on the part of France, it is important to enquire with what foundation the complaint is made.

I might pass over the unworthy insinuations of the minister that the treaty was entered into by us *in order to diffuse advantages to the English, and to furnish our own government with a reply to the claims of France, and peremptory motives for refusals to accede to them; that the true object of the negotiation was incessantly disguised under specious pretexts, and covered with the veil of dissimulation.* These insinuations have been indiscreetly addressed to the people of the United States. They will gain no belief. It may, however, be useful for you to be truly informed on this subject.

The President's message to the Senate on the 16th of April 1794, does not declare (as Mr. Adet affirms) "that Mr. Jay was sent to London only to obtain a redress of wrongs." The President says that Mr Jay's mission would announce to the world "a solicitude for a friendly adjustment of our complaints," and that "going immediately from the United States, such an envoy would carry with him a full knowledge of the existing temper and sensibility of our country; and thus be taught to *vindicate our rights* with firmness, and to *cultivate peace* with sincerity." And shall the pursuit of either of these objects be denied to us? What were our complaints? The most urgent regarded the spoliations on our commerce, and the inexecution of the article of the treaty of peace respecting the posts. With the latter was connected the Indian war, with which we had been harrassed for so many years; and with the former, the injury or ruin of our merchants and the consequent extensive damage to agriculture. These being the most prominent objects of the mission, were of course most observable, and most talked of; and without them the mission probably would not at that time have been contemplated. But had we no other "complaints?" Did not the impressment of our seamen, like the spoliations on our commerce, excite an universal complaint? Had we never manifested our uneasiness at Great Britain's avoiding a commercial treaty? Was it not even a subject of complaint and reproach? Was not the inducing her to enter into such a treaty the object of divers measures agitated in congress? Had not a commercial treaty with Great Britain been earnestly sought for from the conclusion of the war to the time of Mr. Jay's mission? How also could Mr. Jay, after adjusting the primary objects of his mission, better prove the sincerity of our pacific disposition and more effectually "cultivate peace," than by forming arrangements calculated to extend and protect our trade, to promote good neighbourhood and a friendly and mutually beneficial intercourse; by prescribing a previous demand of justice and satisfaction to hasty reprisals, which naturally lead to war; and by agreeing on other regulations to prevent disputes, or to adjust them when they should arise? All these objects then, and whatever else would be the means of "cultivating peace," were clearly comprehended in the President's message.

But Mr. Adet says, "that Mr. Jay's negotiation was enveloped from its origin in the shadow of mystery." And to whom was our government bound to unveil it? To France or to her minister—Mr. Adet should answer or not have complained. And was it for this to make us a dependence on the French empire that our alliance was formed? Did we stipulate to submit the exercise of our sovereignty (if it is not a contradiction in terms) to the direction of the government of France? Let the treaty itself furnish the answer.* "The essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance "is to maintain effectually the liberty, *sovereignty*, and *independence absolute* and *unlimited*, of the said United States, as well "in matters of government as of commerce." So likewise the treaty of amity and commerce in its preamble, declares that his most Christian Majesty and the United States willing to fix the rules which ought to be followed relative to the correspondence and commerce which they desire to establish between their respective countries, have taken "for the basis of their government, the "most perfect equality and reciprocity"—"and reserving withal to each party the liberty of admitting *at its pleasure other nations* to a participation of the same advantages." Corresponding with this declaration in our treaty of amity and commerce with France, is the declaration of the Marquis de Noailles, her ambassador at the court of London, on the 13th of March 1778, five weeks after the treaty was signed. Some passages in this declaration are so pertinent to the subject in discussion I shall quote them at length.

"The undersigned ambassador of his most "Christian Majesty, has received express "orders to make the following declaration "to the court of London."

"The United States of North America, "who are in full possession of independence, "as pronounced by them on the 4th of July "1776, having proposed to the king to consolidate by a formal convention, the connection begun to be established between "the two nations, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed a treaty of friendship "and commerce, designed to serve as a "foundation for their mutual good correspondence."

"His majesty being determined to cultivate the good understanding subsisting between France and Great-Britain, by every means compatible with his dignity, and the good of his subjects, thinks it necessary to make this proceeding known to the court of London, and to declare, at the same time, that the contracting parties have paid great attention *not to stipulate any exclusive advantages in favour of the French nation, and that the United States have reserved, the liberty of treating with every nation whatever upon the same footing of equality and reciprocity.*" Why after all this, do we hear from Mr. Adet the complaint, that the negociations of the British treaty were secretly conducted? In other words, that in exercising their absolute and unlimited rights of "government and commerce", the United States did not lay open to the French minister or his government, the instructions to our envoy for settling *our own* disputes and *regulating our own commerce* with Great-Britain? So far as candour and friendship required, a communication was made to the French minister. He was officially informed, "That Mr. Jay was instructed not to weaken our engagements to France." This instruction was obeyed. Mr. Jay having taken care to insert in the 25th article of the treaty this explicit stipulation, that "nothing in this treaty contained, shall be construed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states."

[To be continued.]

* *Treaty of Alliance, Art. 2.*

☞ *In Tuesday's Gazette the following was omitted in the quotation from Mr. Jefferson's letter of 25th July, 1793—After the word enemy, read "are free, and the goods of an enemy, found in the vessel of a friend,"* are lawful prize.

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Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

December 20, 1796.

THE administration of James Belches, having been abolished and made void, by the order of the General Court last sitting, and granted to Matthew M. Claiborne—it is earnestly requested, that all who may have demands will make them known, and bring forward their claims; those indebted will please make payment.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE,
Adm'or of Charles Harrison, sen. dec'd.

FIFTY Dollars reward for CESAR, a fellow 35 years old—Twenty Dollars reward for MANSFIELD, a lad of about 18—Six Dollars for RACHAEL, a girl about 16 or 17—Twenty Dollars for WILLIAM, a hopping fellow, about 40.

The above Negroes, belonging to the estate of General Charles Harrison, have made their escape from the subscriber, who is the Administrator. Cesar I conclude will make for Suffolk or Norfolk, and will I suppose get on board some vessel; he is a large trim fellow, black complexion, and inclined to lisp. Mansfield well grown for his age, black and straight limbed. Rachael, a girl very black, and rather dull of apprehension—The two latter I am creditably informed, are harboured by white people in the neighbourhood, a few miles above Dinwiddie courthouse, on Stony creek, or thereabout. The latter, William, somewhere on James river.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from detaining, supporting, or harbouring, the above slaves, at their peril; for I will exercise every rigour of the law on such persons, agreeable to their deserts.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE,
Administrator of Charles Harrison.

December 20, 1796. 8

JUST ARRIVED,

Fresh Raisins,	Coriander Comfits,
Currants,	Cinnamon,
Candied Orange Peal,	Mace,
Barley Sugar,	Cloves,
Sugar Candy,	Nutmegs,
Carraway Comfits,	Salt Petre,
Peppermint drops,	Tamarinds &c.

W. MOORE,

Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDECINES,

Perfumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture, Toys, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the lowest Terms;—

ALSO,

DYES.
Hatters's Bow-strings,
Aqua Fortes.
Verdigrease,
Oil of Vitriol,
Quicksilver,
Red Tartar,
Copperas,
Logwood,
Crucibles,
Pumice Stone,
Borax,
Spanish Annatto, &c

PERFUMERY.
Hair Powder plain and perfumed,
Powder Bags & Silk Puffs,
Windsor Soap,
Wash Balls,

POMATUM.
Lilly, Cowslip, Marrow, Citron, and fine scented Pomatum in Pots and Rolls.

ESSENCES OF
Bergamot,
Lavender,
Lemmon,
Musk,
Thyme,
Rosemary,
Rhodium

Glass Cylinders for Electrical Machines.
Nipple Pipes & Glasses,
Marble and Glass Mortars,
Glass Funnels,
Glass Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all sizes,
Vials in Sorts,
Glass and Cork Stoppers,
Smelling Bottles,
Elastic Steel Trusses,
Patent Buff Ball,
Plush Brushes for ditto,
Sealing Wax Red and Black,
Wafers,
Castile Soap white and mixed,
Patent Water Colours in Boxes, from 15s. to 42s.
Camel Hair Pencils,
Indian Rubber,
Gold Leaf,
Tooth Brushes,
Court Plaister,
Shaving Boxes.

PAINTS.
Red and White Lead,
Vermillion,
Gamboge,
Patent Yellow,
King's Yellow,
Prussian Blue, 1, 2, & 3,
Stone Color,
Amber,
Gum Copal,
Shell Lac,
Spt. Turpentine.

INSTRUMENTS.
Surgeons Needles,
Tooth Instruments,
Cupping Instruments,
Pocket ditto,
Cases of Scalpels,
Spring Lancets in Morocco Cases,
Common Lancets.

Gawland's patent vegetable Lotion, an infallible remedy for all disorders of the skin, in bottles, at 14s. each.

ALSO,

Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of

GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MADDER and FUSTIC.

Petersburg, December 1, 1796. (tf)

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in Petersburg, the 9th instant, a white lad named JOHN OVERBY, about 19 or 20 years old, tolerably well grown, rather dark complexion, is lame in his left leg which occasions him to hop considerably, wears his hair sometimes tied behind, was raised in this county about 28 miles from town, has lived with me as an apprentice about 3 years to learn the Hatter's business, and can do tolerable good work; had on when he went away a dark cloth coat and striped overalls. I expect he will endeavour to go southwardly.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said lad and secure him in any jail so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said lad at their peril. SAMUEL DAVIS.

N. B. If he will return on his own accord, all his past conduct will be forgiven. S. D.

Petersburg, January 16, 1797.

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for sale, by wholesale and retail, on Monday next, in the house formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceased, and immediately opposite Halliday and Stoke's store, in Old-street,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almost every article in the Dry Good line, either useful or ornamental; having selected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to dispose of them on such terms, as must render them an object to those who conceive it their interest to purchase with cash.

N B. Country merchants will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Petersburg, Oct 20, 1796. (tf)

The Co-partnership of
WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.
Is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

IT is earnestly requested that all those indebted to said concern may immediately come forward and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON or FRANCIS H. IRBY, who are fully empowered to receive the same.

WILLIAM CLARK,
HUGH GORDON.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

ALSO it is requested, that those who are still owing balances for transactions previous to the 1st. September 1791, *in my own name*, may pay them to Mr. FRANCIS H. IRBY, to whom I have given full power to receive and grant discharges for the same, otherwise suits will be indiscriminately brought.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months. JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings and Persians.
Table and Tea China, in setts.
Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fresh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheese, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Just Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.

Petersburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Petersburg Lodge No. 15, will please take notice, that Thursday the ninth day of February next, will be a Master's Lodge in course, when all those who are in arrears, and do not come forward on or before that time and settle their respective balances with the Treasurer, will assuredly be discontinued as Members, agreeably to a former resolve of the Lodge.

By order of the Master,
EDWARD G. FOLWELL, Sec'ry.

Petersburg, January 25 1797.

PURSUANT to a decree of Brunswick county court, will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Deleny's Tavern, in Mecklenburg county, on Thursday, the second of March next, the following slaves, to wit: PETER, GEORGE, WILL, BOB, NANCY and her Children, BETTY, DISCINA, FANNY, MATILDA, JULIET and BRIGGS, also one Sorrel Horse, mortgaged by John Ballard to Sterling, John F. and Thomas Edmunds—to satisfy sundry debts due to the said Sterling and John F. Edmunds, and Robert Colquhoun, administrator of Duncan M'Allan, deceased.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

January 27, 1797. (3p)

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
For SALE at this OFFICE.

BERMUDA, Nov. 26.

On Wednesday failed on a cruiſe his Majeſty's ſhips—Reſolution, 74 guns, Captain Pender—Prevoyante, 40, Wemſs—La Raiſon, 64, Beresford—L'Eſperance, 22, Roſe—Lynx, 16, Hall—Spencer, 16, Evans.

December 8.

It is with the greateſt regret we have to announce the melancholy death of his Excellency William Campbell, Eſq. Governor of theſe iſlands: He only arrived here the end of November from England, to take upon him the Government of Bermuda, in the room of James Crauford, Eſq. our former Governor: His remains were interred this day in St. George's Church, with every mark of reſpect that could be ſhewn to a perſon of his rank. Not an inhabitant but ſympathizes in the loſs of a man who was ſent by his Majeſty to ſettle the differences that have lately ſubſiſted in theſe iſlands, and to reconcile all parties. In him we had the greateſt proſpect poſſible, from the many virtues as a ſtateſman and as a ſoldier that he poſſeſſed, He was Colonel of the 24th regiment of foot.

Sunday arrived, from a cruiſe, the privateer Fortune of War, Henry Adams, maſter, with the Spaniſh brig Noſtra Senora del Carmen, Felix Gracias late maſter, from the Havanna, for Malaga, laden with cotton, ſugar, the ready, &c. &c. being the firſt Spaniſh prize in this war.

Thurſday alſo returned into port the privateer ſhip Lord Hawkeſbury, William Newbold, maſter, with a Spaniſh brig from the Havannah, her prize.

The tables turned, or American conſiſtency.—The Americans have hitherto acknowledged ſuch Britiſh born ſubjects as have adopted their country as a home, and have lived three or more years among them, ſworn allegiance, &c. as good citizens; but in the late elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, it is determined that they have no right to vote; of courſe that is determining that they are not citizens.

SAVANNAH, January 20.

The following letter was yeſterday received, from the Governor of Pennſylvania, by John Y. Noel, Eſq. Mayor of this city.

SIR,

I received with the ſincereſt ſympathy and regret, your communication, reſpecting the calamity that has recently afflicted the city of Savannah, and deemed it my duty to claim the interpoſition of the Legiſlature, in order to ſecure an immediate and liberal contribution, for the relief of our diſtreſſed fellow citizens of the ſtate of Georgia. I have now the pleaſure to tranſmit to you a copy of the act by which Fifteen Thouſand Dollars have been chearfully appropriated for that benevolent purpoſe; and to inform you, that Samuel M. Fox, Robert Waln, and Charles Biddle, Eſquires, are charged with remitting the amount to you, by the ſafeſt and moſt expeditious conveyance.

It is my earneſt wiſh, that the example of Pennſylvania, may be purſued throughout the United States; and I ſhall rejoice, in hearing at an early period, that the inhabitants of Savannah, affectionately ſuccoured by their brethren, and honorably ſupported by their own induſtry, have been reſtored to the flouriſhing condition, that they had previouſly attained, notwithſtanding the ravages to which Georgia had been peculiarly expoſed, during our revolutionary conteſt.

Accept the ſentiments of perſonal eſteem, with which I am, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1796.

The Mayor has the happineſs of announcing to his unfortunate fellow citizens, that by laſt evenings mail, he received a draught, from the Bank of the United States, on the Branch Bank of South Carolina, for the ſum of Fifteen Thouſand Dollars, being the ſum appropriated by the act, to which the above letter refers. Alſo, a letter from the gentlemen, addreſſed in Norfolk, informing that Two Thouſand Six Hundred Dollars had been collected in that city, for which ſum a bill of exchange is remitted to the Branch Bank of Charleſton.

CHARLESTON, January 13.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Eagle, Pearce, from Arquin, in diſtreſs, bound to Newburyport, out 70 days—brig Mary, Calender, Cape-Francois, in diſtreſs, bound to Philadelphia, out 62 days.

January 18.

The brig Fair American, Richards, bound to Philadelphia, put in here, not being able to make her port.

Brig Fox, for New-York, put in here from the ſame reaſon.

January 19.

The brig Paddy, owned in Baltimore, put in here in diſtreſs, not being able to make her port.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 21.

We underſtand a very liberal ſubſcription has been filled by the principal gentlemen of this town (on the ſolicitation of Mr. Weſt, Manager of the Virginia and South-Carolina Companies) for building an elegant Theatre, which is to be carried into immediate execution. The ſituation is judiciouſly choſen, being a lot of Mr. Porter's on Cameron ſtreet, oppoſite Mr Gadſby's Tavern. The building is to be ninety feet in length by fifty, to be completed by the firſt of December, '97.

The artiſt choſen for the ſcenery is Mr. Luke Robins, a gentleman of acknowledged taſte and judgment, both as architect and painter. His brilliant abilities are diſplayed on the ſcenery of the Theatres of Philadelphia and Baltimore. From theſe premiſes, we may venture to pronounce the Alexandria Theatre (when compleated) will be inferior to few on the continent, for convenience, ſimple elegance, and ſituation.

NORFOLK, January 31.

By a correſpondent, on whoſe information we have much reliance, we are aſſured that on the 24th of laſt month, the Admiral of Spain on the Havannah ſtation, had not received any orders from his government, to capture American veſſels bound to or coming from Britiſh ports, with articles not contraband.

COMMUNICATION.

The Herald, of yeſterday, has the following paragraph, viz.

"Yeſterday a fracas of a ſerious nature took place in Portſmouth, between the crews of the French frigates and ſome of the inhabitants of the town, in which we are confidently informed, a very active Magiſtrate and a few of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants, were ſeverely wounded. How this unfortunate altercation took place, we cannot at preſent ſtate."

The occurrence which gave riſe to the above paragraph, was ſimply as follows: Sundry perſons belonging to the Meduſa frigate, being ſomewhat intoxicated on Sunday laſt, came into the market place in the town of Portſmouth, and there were guilty of a breach of the peace, by fighting with each other. A Magiſtrate of the town, chancing to paſs by at that time, thought it his duty to interpoſe his authority, and accordingly had one of the greateſt offenders taken into cuſtody, whom he ordered to be ſent to jail.

All further riotous proceedings were thus quelled, for the time, by this meaſure, as well as through the exertions of an officer of the frigate who alſo happened to be preſent. But whilſt the Conſtables were about to conduct their priſoner acroſs the river to the county jail, they were overtaken by a boat with ſeveral men belonging to the Meduſa, who reſcued the priſoner—they were however immediately hailed and ordered to come on ſhore by the officer above mentioned; they obeyed the ſummons, when the priſoner was again delivered to the Magiſtrate. A number of the Meduſa's crew, however, hearing the diſturbance, and not knowing what had given riſe thereto, came forward armed, and a ſecond time took the priſoner out of the hands of the officers of the peace. Some reſiſtance was made and it was here that the Magiſtrate received, what he himſelf calls a *ſlight ſcratch* in the thigh from a bayonet.—Thus ended this "ſerious fracas," in which it has been ſaid a Magiſtrate and a *few* of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants, were SEVERELY wounded."

The Conſul of the French Republic has done every thing in his power to make ſatisfaction—he has ordered the men to be given up to the law, and eight of the moſt culpable are now in confinement. Uncommon induſtry has, however, been uſed to give this affair the worſt aſpect—and ſuch were the reports current, that we believe, the Editors of the Herald cannot with juſtice be charged with a deſign to miſrepreſent.

PETERSBURG, *Feb.* 3.

On the 19th ult. the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, decided on the queſtion—"Shall a direct tax be laid on land with its improvements including town lots"—There were 56 in favour of it. On the queſtion—"Shall a direct tax be laid on ſlaves with certain exceptions"—54 members voted for it. This was in committee of the whole.

The ſame queſtions were decided in the Houſe on the 20th, by majorities of 48 to 39, and 68 to 23, in their favour.

Mr. W. Smith, in the debate on the ſubject of raiſing further Revenue, advanced it as a fact that in one city only of the United States, *three hundred writs* had been iſſued againſt merchants, to recover bonded duties.

On Friday the 27th ult. departed this life at Preſqu-Iſle, the ſeat of David M. Randolph, Mrs. PAGE, wife of Carter Page, of Cumberland county.

Peterſburg Theatre.

This Evening, *February* 3, 1797,
Will be PERFORMED,
A NEW COMEDY, called
THE RAGE;
OR,
A Picture of preſent Manners,
[*Written by the Author of the Dramatiſt, Notoriety, &c.*]
Between the Play and Farce (by particular deſire)
The Comic Song of "*The Learned Pig*,"
By MR. TURNBULL.
To which will be added the Comic OPERA *of*
Peeping Tom of Coventry.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armiſtead's Tavern—at the Printing-Office—and at the Office of the Theatre.

BOXES 6s. PIT 4s. 6d.

The Doors of the Theatre to be opened at Five o'Clock, and the Performance to begin preciſely at Six.

☞ The Subſcribers are reſpectfully informed, their tickets will be delivered at the Printing Office, between the Hours of Ten and Three o'Clock on the Days of Performance.

Vivat Reſpublica.

For *Liverpool*,
THE SHIP

MONTEZUMA,
WILLIAM HOWARD, Maſter,
Burthen 500 *Hogſheads Tobacco*,

NOW loading at CITY POINT, will ſail by the firſt of March, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or for paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
ROBERT MOORE.

Who has imported in the above ſhip QUEENSWARE in Crates, LIVERPOOL SALT in Sacks, &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Feb 3, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Juſt received, by the MARTIN from LONDON, and for ſale by
WILLIAM MOORE.

Peterſburg, February 2, 1797.

Daniel & William Eanes,

Have juſt come to hand and now opened for Sale, Mens, Womens, Boys, and Miſſes
SHOES & SLIPPERS,
Which are ſuperior in quality to any they have ever yet received,

MEN'S fineſt A. B. & C. SHOES,
Do. double Soaled do.
Do. do. and Foxt do.
Do. Wax'd do.
Do. Coarſe do.
Ladies Morocco Slippers aſſorted,
Do. lined and bound do.
Do. courſe Ran'd Shoes,
Miſſes lined and bound Slippers,
Boys Shoes aſſorted.

Which with what they had on hand before will make a very general ſupply of almoſt every kind.—A few ton BAR-IRON, of a good ſize, cheap for Caſh or Old Tobacco of good weights, &c. &c. &c.

Peterſburg, February 2, 1797. (4w.)

VIRGINIA, *to wit*:

At a Superior Court held in Peterſburg, the 23d day of September, 1796.

WILLIAM FENWICK, aſſignee of William Barkdale, Plaintiff } In DEBT
Againſt
Gurdon Backus, Defendant.

THE plaries awarded againſt the defendant, in this ſuit being returned "not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law, and the rules of this Court, thereforce on the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unleſs the ſaid defendant, doth appear here on the firſt day of the next April court, and anſwer the plaintiff's action, judgement will be entered for the plaintiff againſt him: And it is further Ordered, that a copy of this order be publiſhed at three ſucceſſive Court days at the door of the Courthouſe of Dinwiddie county, and alſo three times in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

A Copy,
Teſte WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

SUSSEX, January 30, 1797.

I DO hereby forewarn all perſons truſting my Wife ELIZABETH MALONE, as I will not be reſponſible for any contract of hers, as ſhe has abſconded from my bed.

3* JOHN MALONE.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Ruſſell, at their ſtore in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their ſtore in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their ſtore in Brunſwick; William Turnbull, at their ſtore in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their ſtore in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Brown or William Duncan, at their ſtore at Hart's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the ſubſcribers appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the ſaid Company, and to take into their poſſeſſion all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the ſaid Company belonging:—And the ſubſcribers being excluſively authorized to collect the ſaid debts, the reſpective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of ſuch debts to the ſaid Robert Turnbull, as well in caſes where the ſaid Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himſelf individually, or unto himſelf and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the ſaid Company, as in thoſe caſes where the Bonds or Notes &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the ſeveral Lawyers, Sheriffs and Collectors, who may be poſſeſſed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other ſpecialties, belonging to the ſaid Company (although in the name of ſaid Robert Turnbull) are requeſted to communicate the ſame to us, and to conſider themſelves accountable to us only for ſuch papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late ſtore in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the ſaid concern, and to take into their poſſeſſion all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other ſpecialties, belonging to the ſaid Company:—And the ſubſcribers being excluſively authorited to collect the ſaid debts, the reſpective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of ſuch debts, to the ſaid William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the ſeveral Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be poſſeſſed of any papers belonging to the ſaid concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requeſted to communicate the ſame to us, and to conſider themſelves accountable to us only for ſuch papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
JAMES KING, ſen. another Partner.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

N. & J. EUSTIS,

Have juſt received,
A CARGO of Turks Iſland and Liverpool SALT, a few Crates of Liverpool Ware.—Alſo a freſh aſſortment of COTTON CARDS, SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH BRANDY, India Cottons, GERMAN OZNABURGS, Bags of PEPPER, a parcel of Coarſe SHOES in Barrels, New-England RUM, in Hogſheads and Barrels, &c.—All which will be ſold very low, for Caſh or Tobacco.

Peterſburg, January 26, 1796.

FOR NEW-YORK,

The New SCHOONER
JOHN BROWN,
John Stratton, Maſter,
Now lying at Broadway.

FOR freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or
M. W. HANCOCK & CO.

February 2, 1797.

Dinwiddie, January 28, 1797.

I DO hereby forewarn all perſons from moleſting or concerning with the Negro RACHAEL adverтiſed by Matthew M. Claiborne, as I ſuſpect it is a Woman or Girl in my poſſeſſion, which is my property—and I do hereby further forewarn all perſons from hireing or purchaſing the ſaid Negro Woman or Girl from the ſaid Matthew M. Claiborne.

3* DANIEL CLAIBORNE BUTTS.

The Subſcriber has Several
LIKELY HORSES,
Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

EXETER-MILLS, January 20, 1796.

THE Co-partnerſhip of HYDE and LESTER, at Exeter Mills, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. Thoſe having claims on ſaid concern will apply to William Hyde for payment, who has the books and papers for that purpoſe—and thoſe indebted will pleaſe make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to grant diſcharges.

WILLIAM HYDE.
BRYAN W. LESTER.

The buſineſs will in future be carried on at this place and at Claiborne's Mill under the firm of HYDE, & Co. 3*

Peterſburg, January 23, 1797.

CAME to my houſe on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, who endeavours to paſs for a free woman by the name of Nancy Carter—ſhe is of a dark complexion, has thick lips, and appears to be about 18 years of age, and ſays that ſhe is from the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland. The above Negro Woman anſwers exactly the deſcription of a Negro Woman adverтiſed in the Peterſburg papers as a runaway, belonging to a certain John Barnett, of Prince Edward county. The owner may apply at the Printing Office, or to the ſubſcriber.

6 JAMES BLACKLEY.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subſcribers,
THE hiſtory of Jacobiniſm, its crimes, cruelties and perfidities; compoſing an enquiry into the manner of diſſeminating under the appearance of philoſophy and virtue; by William Playfair, in two volumes, with an appendix by Peter Porcupine, containing a hiſtory of the American Jacobins, commonally denominated Democrats.

ALSO,

The Groſs Monſqueton Diplomatique, or Diplomatic Blunderbuſs; containing Citizen Adet's notes to the Secretary of State, as alſo his cockade proclamation, with a preface by Peter Porcupine. Alſo Porcupine's Political Cenſor for November 1796.

J. & E. NEWCOMB.

January 30, 1797.

LOST,

the 26th of this inſtant,
A Red Pocket Book,

Between Mr. Rice Newman's and Peterſburg; or in the town of Peterſburg, with a large quantity of Papers in the ſaid Book, one Bond given to Daniel Pegram, of Dinwiddie county, by William Booking, of Amelia county, payable next Auguſt, for 33l. one Bond given to the ſubſcriber from Edward Totty, of Dinwiddie, payable the 25th December next, for 31l. and ſundry other papers too tedious to mention. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid Book to Mr. James Durell, of Peterſburg, Mr. Charles Booth or Daniel Pegram, both of Dinwiddie county, or to the ſubſcriber living in Amelia county, near Rice Newman's, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward from either of the gentlemen.

JOHN WORSHAM.

January 26, 1797.

January 20, 1797.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, a Mulatto Women named LETTY, rather tall, well made, about 30 years old, and has a buſhy head of hair. I lately purchaſed her of Doctor Manlove. She had a variety of clothes, and among them a ſuit of common printed cotton, a blue jacket, and brown ſtuff quilt. I expect ſhe is now lurking about this town, or at Mr Le Meſſurier's Mills. I will give Two Dollars for her if taken within the corporation, and Four Dollars if taken out of town, on her being delivered to me living in Blandford.

JOSEPH COOPER.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Chatham county, on Haw river, conſiſting of 450 acres of land, finely timbered and watered, with a good houſe, and out-houſe, ſtable, and a good flat at a valuable ferry, commonly called Clark's Ferry, on the main road from Fayetteville to Hillſborough. It has a natural fine Mill ſeat, the race about half done, the dam and floodgate finiſhed, timber for the ſaw mill is hewed and at the ſpot, ſome of the grift mill timber is got, and 20 thouſand bricks at the place; the neighbourhood is a plentiful wheat country, where a good mill is abſolutely wanting, as the Creek mills in a dry ſeaſon cannot grind, neither do they grind firſt quality flour, and no oppoſition on the river within 16 miles—it is alſo a good ſituation for a diſtillery—much more could be ſaid with regard to its favourable ſituation for a mill.—A credit will be given—for particulars apply to William Gray, of Peterſburg, Virginia, or

H. LEWIS LUTTERLOH.

Chatham county, (N. C.) Oct. 20, 1796.

AMERICAN ADVICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.

The Editor of the New-York Minerva, after allowing that the French have laid Germany under contribution, detached the Princes of the Empire from the coalition, deprived Auſtria of a corps of 20,000 contingent troops, and maintained their two northern armies during the whole ſummer at the expenſe of the enemy; after allowing all this, Mr. Noah Webſter gravely aſſerts, that they have done nothing; nay, that they are unable to do any thing in Germany.

If the French have done nothing in the laſt campaign, at leaſt, we may conceive, they have taught the conceited Princes, the haughty Biſhops, and the ignorant Abbots of Germany, to reaſon much better than the Editor of the New-York Minerva.

The ſame clear-ſighted Editor aſſerts that the French northern armies have been compelled to return to the ſpot from which they ſtarted. Without taking the trouble of contradicting that aſſertion, we ſhall only obſerve, that at the date of our lateſt accounts from the Rhine, the Auſtrians had not yet been able, nor were they likely to be able, to return to thoſe important points from which they were driven ſince June laſt.

On the 30th of May laſt, the Archduke's head-quarters were eſtabliſhed at Baumholder. If Mr. Webſter will condeſcend to caſt an eye over his map, he will find that Baumholder lies near the ſource of the Nahe, about 48 miles weſt of the Rhine; and yet on the 1ſt Nov. laſt, the Archduke continued on the eaſt bank of that river, and did not ſhew the leaſt inclination to pay a viſit to his former head-quarters.

Fort Kehl, which 2000 Republicans unprovided with artillery, had taken in June laſt by means of ſhowers of ſtones, baffled all the efforts of the Auſtrians from Sept. 18 to Oct. 26; and ſince the Archduke has proved too impotent to reduce that important poſt, during the abſence of Moreau's army, it may reaſonably be inferred, that after the return of that army to the bank of the Rhine, Fort Kehl will not only prove impregnable, but open to the Republicans the road to new victories on the right bank of the Rhine.

The ſtrong fortreſs in the iſland oppoſite Huninguen, which the French poſſeſs ſince July laſt, is ſtill leſs expoſed to an attack than Fort Kehl, and ſecures alſo a free paſſage into Germany. This place, which the Germans were bound to demoliſh agreeably to the treaties of Munſter and Ryſwick, had ſuffered very little, and were completely repaired by the French ſince July 14, when they took poſſeſſion of the Shutter-Iſland.

The Tete de Pont of Neuwied, and the fortified iſland oppoſite that place, has not yet been retaken by the Auſtrians. The vigorous and ſucceſsful defence of theſe fortifications, againſt the repeated aſſaults of the Auſtrians, proves that the Republicans want neither courage nor force ſufficient to check their enemies, and to preſerve every poſt in Germany that is worth keeping.

Upon the authority of flying reports, recorded in private letters from Germany, the London Miniſterial papers of Nov. laſt, ſtated the loſs of Moreau's army to amount to 30,000 men; but a month before, the ſame papers had already announced the annihilation of Moreau's whole army; and every intelligent Engliſh reader knows, that ſuch ridiculous ſtatements, are advanced merely to deceive the ignorant.

The Editor of the Minerva, more anxious to overthrow the French Republic than the Germans, and leſs ſcrupulous to exagerate the loſs of the Republicans than even the ſtipendiaries of Pitt, did not heſitate to ſtate the loſs of the French at 50,000.—Thanks to the extraordinary humanity of Mr Webſter, that his wrath was allayed with the deſtruction of only 50,000 Frenchmen; for we are well convinced, the valiant Editor could as eaſily have deſtroyed 500,000.

The courts of Vienna and St. James's, in order to divert the attention of the public from the ſevere loſſes they daily meet with, are reduced to the neceſſity of amuſing their infatuated ſupporters with wondrous tales of ideal victories, which are repeated and ſpread with incredible induſtry, by their devoted partizans in every quarter of the globe. But every man who is in his right ſenſes, and not paid for propagating falſehoods, muſt agree that the Auſtrians notwithſtanding their boaſted victories, are daily loſing more of their territory, and that on the contrary, the French, notwithſtanding their defeats, are every year encreaſing their forces and reſources by new conqueſts.

The rich provinces of Belgium, Nice, Savoy, and the biſhopick of Baſil, incorporated with the French Republic; the Stadtholder expulſed and Holland emancipated; the King of Pruſſia forced to conclude peace and give up the principalities of Cleve and Meurs to the Republicans; —the King of Sardinia made tributary to the Republic; Spain induced as much by the generoſity of the French government, as by the glorious victories of the armies of the Pyrenees, to become a faithful friend to the Republic; Italy conquered, Germany laid under contribution: the Princes of the empire forced to ſecede from the coalition, &c. Theſe are material proofs, which loudly atteſt the glorious victories of the French, and the defeats of their enemies.

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We learn by a gentleman who arrived here a few days ſince from Cape-Francois, that from the time the laſt note of Citizen Adet, late miniſter of the French Republic, publiſhed in a Philadelphia paper, was received at the Cape by an arrival from this port, the French redoubled their aggreſſions towards the Americans, and added inſult to injury.

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The following extract is taken from ſtrictures on the Preſident's Addreſs, notifying his relinquiſhment of the Preſidential Office, by Jaſper Dwight, of Vermont.

"Would to God, you had retired to a private ſtation 4 years ago, while your public conduct threw a veil of ſanctity round you, which you have yourſelf raſhly broken down, your fame would have been ſafe, and your country without reproach, and I ſhould not have had the mortifying taſk of pointing out the blind temerity with which you come forward to defend the religion of Chriſt, who exiſt in the violation of its *moſt ſacred obligation* of the deareſt *ties of humanity* and in *defiance of the ſovereign calls of morality* and *liberty*—by dealing in Human Slaves!—aggravated too by the ſad reflection, that neither neceſſity ſelt preſervation the want of fortune, nor the deſire of transferring riches to your deſcendants, could be urged even as plauſible or worldly motives in extenuation; but on the contrary, when your property, ample for the gratification of the moſt extravagant deſires—would call loudly upon you to releaſe your ſpecialties from their unchriſtian bondage and ignorance, were it but to preſent an example of diſintereſtedneſs—of that virtue—of that morality—of the ſincerity of your love of liberty—of benevolence—of charity—of the love of God—and the moſt benign religion to your country, which you *declare* to be the main ſprings of every government, "the great pillars of human happineſs, and the firmeſt props of the duties of men and citizens."

Peterſburg, Nov 30, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber, by virtue of an adminiſtration committed to him by the Haſtings Court of the Town of Peterſburg, will offer for ſale, on the firſt Monday in March next, at the Court-houſe of ſaid Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceaſed.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half

If any perſon has any juſt claim to either of the above Slaves, they are deſired to come forward and legally eſtabliſh the ſame, on or before the day of ſale, otherwiſe they will be ſold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Peterſburg.

TO RENT,

Until the firſt of October, 1797,

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houſes, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook ſtreet. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOR, *Eſq; of Mount Airy, Virginia,*

A beautiful GREY, full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 23, 1797. eotf

Dinwiddie, January 14, 1797.

ALL thoſe that ſtill ſtand indebted to John Tabb, ſurviving partner of William Watkins, & Co. either by bond or other ſpecialty, are requeſted to come forward and diſcharge the ſame—thoſe that will amicably adjuſt their accounts, will be indulged, otherwiſe ſuits will be brought without diſcrimination.

WILLIAM WATKINS, Agent for John Tabb, ſurviving partner of William Watkins, & Co.

4

Peterſburg, January 19, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d inſtant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old laſt ſpring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail, ſhod all round; he trots, paces, and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white ſpot on him, and that is on his near ſhoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horſe, and no queſtions aſked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Peterſburg, Nov. 8, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM CURRETON, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment immediately to Capt. LEMUEL PEBBLES, who has the bonds and accounts in his hands, and is directed to bring ſuits to March term, againſt all thoſe who do not pay before. And all thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to make them known, as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, as this notice will be pled in bar againſt all thoſe that is brought in after the ſaid firſt day of November next.

JEREMIAH CURETON, for James Cureton, Executor of William Cureton, dec'd.

6

TO BE SOLD,

To the Higheſt Bidder, on Monday the 13th day of February next, at Mr George Gary's Tavern, in Blandford,

ALL the Eſtate of William Ragſdale, jun. deceaſed, conſiſting of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, and ſix or ſeven likely young Negroes. A part of the eſtate will be ſold for Caſh, and the balance on twelve months credit. It is requeſted that thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate will on that day make them known to

THE ADMINISTATOR.

January 28, 1797.

TO BE RENTED,

For one, two or three years, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

THE plantation on Appomattox river, in Cheſte-field county, formerly the property of ROBERT DONALD, deceaſed.—There is on this plantation a large and commodious dwelling houſe, with all the neceſſary out houſes, fit for the reception of a genteel family; an excellent apple orchard ſufficient to produce three thouſand gallons of cyder, a good garden, and a crop of wheat is ſown. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclined to rent will firſt view the premiſes. The terms will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber at Oſbornes.

ANN DONALD.

January 2, 1797. 6

FOR SALE,

WESTBROOK Warehouſe, with two ſmall houſes adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber.

GEORGE WILSON.

Peterſburg, December 1796.

January 28, 1797.

GOT away from the ſubſcriber on the road near James Hall's ordinary, in Suſſex county, on the 9th of December laſt, A BAY HORSE, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots and canters high, no white about him as I recollect except a ſmall ſaddle ſpot, had been ſhod all round but loſt all his ſhoes but one on his hind foot. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid Horſe to me living in North-Carolina, in Halifax county, about ſix miles from William Eaton's Ferry, on Roanoke river, or give me ſuch intelligence that I get him, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

eot* DAVID HARDEE.

Public Auction.

ON Saturday the 4th of February, will be ſold at public ſale, before my Vendue Office, at 12 o'clock,

25 Hogſheads ANTIGUA RUM,

10,000 weight prime JAMAICA SUGARS.

A credit of Sixty Days will be allowed to all purchaſers exceeding two hundred dollars, giving bond with approved ſecurity.

PETER BRUNETT.

Norfolk, January 26, 1797.

C. Maſſenburg,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for paſt favours. Being anxious of ſettling his account up to the laſt year, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Thoſe concerned will ſee the neceſſity of this meaſure, as the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

Maſſenburg & Maſſenburg,

at GALEN's HEAD,

Croſs Street,

Where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Alſo Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spaniſh Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the beſt RED and PALE BARK, that will be ſold low by the 100 weight.

Peterſburg, January 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunſwick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earneſtly requeſted to be ſpeedy in making payment to the ſubſcriber, who is in poſſeſſion of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-ſtanding debts will indiſcriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hand; to bring ſuit thereon by the firſt day of March next; the nature of the above Companies buſineſs not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunſwick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf